United Nations A/59/155–E/2004/96

General Assembly
Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
19 July 2004

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Items 56, 85, 86, 89 and 91 of the provisional agenda*

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Macroeconomic policy questions

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

Globalization and interdependence

Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Economic and Social Council
Substantive session of 2004
28 June-23 July 2004
Agenda items 6 and 6 (a)

Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

Letter dated 15 July 2004 from the Permanent Representatives of Canada and Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We are pleased to draw your attention to the report entitled "Unleashing entrepreneurship: making business work for the poor", which was presented to you in March 2004 by the Commission on the Private Sector and Development, which in turn had been convened by you in July 2003 and co-chaired by the Right Honourable Paul Martin, Prime Minister of Canada, and Mr. Ernesto Zedillo, former President of Mexico. The report contains, inter alia, recommendations on how the major actors — Governments, public development institutions, the private sector and civil society organizations — can modify their actions and approaches to significantly enhance the ability of the private sector to advance the development process.

The eminent members of the Commission have endorsed the report as a whole to stimulate a wider process of public dialogue and common endeavour. It is hoped that the report will encourage a coalition of major stakeholders to partner with the private sector in order to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the alleviation of poverty.

In the light of the report's importance and relevance to the work of the United Nations, particularly in the economic and social field, we would be grateful if the present letter and the attached extract from the report (see annex) could be issued as a document of the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under items 56, 85,

* A/59/150.

04-44637 (E) 090804

86, 89 and 91 of the provisional agenda. In addition, we would like to request that it be included for consideration at the substantive session of 2005 of the Economic and Social Council, under the items "Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits" and "Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development", and at the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization.

The complete report can be accessed at http://www.undp.org/cpsd.

(*Signed*) Allan **Rock**
Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Enrique **Berruga**
Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations

Annex to the letter dated 15 July 2004 from the Permanent Representatives of Canada and Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Extract from the report of the Commission on the Private Sector and Development to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

UNLEASHING ENTREPRENEURSHIP

MAKING BUSINESS WORK FOR THE POOR

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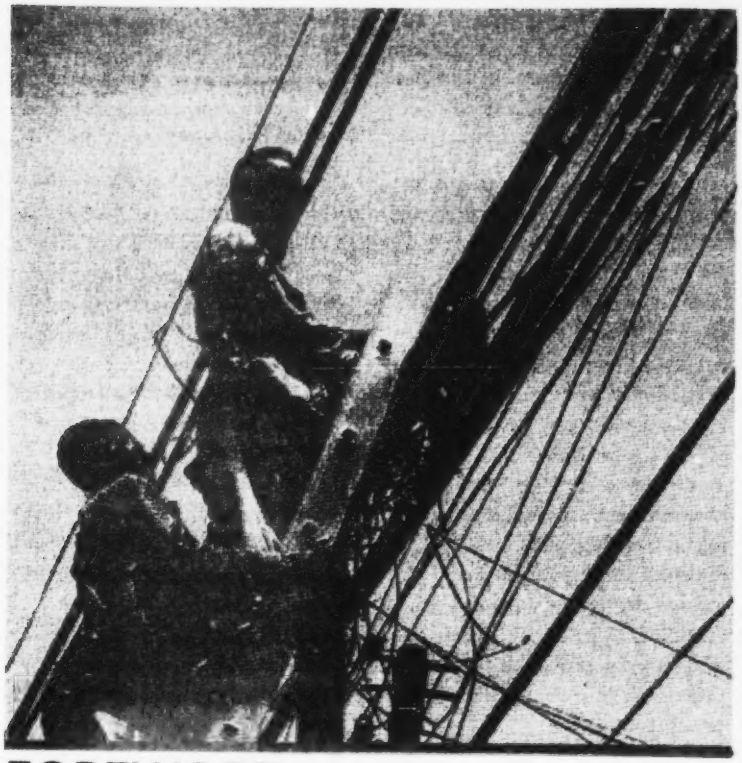


FOREWORD

Ending poverty, the aspiration of the Millennium Development Goals, is the overriding developmental objective of the 21st century. Despite great progress in the past 50 years, 1.2 billion people—one-fifth of the people on Earth—live on less than US $1 a day, without access to many of the social services basic to a decent human life. Their plight requires a global response making full use of all the financial, intellectual and organizational resources that we can muster.

It is against this urgent background that Secretary-General Kofi Annan asked us to convene the Commission on the Private Sector and Development to answer two questions. How can the potential of the private sector and entrepreneurship be unleashed in developing countries? And how can the existing private sector be engaged in meeting that challenge? This report is our responses to these questions.

The report offers recommendations on how the major actors—governments, public development institutions, the private sector and civil society organizations—can modify their actions and approaches to significantly enhance the ability of the private sector to advance the development process. The objective of

poverty alleviation leads us to focus on developing businesses that create domestic employment and wealth—by unleashing the capacity of local entrepreneurs.

We set an ambitious time limit for our work, which has been completed in a little more than half a year since our first meeting in June 2003. Our intention was not to carry out basic research. Much work on the subject is already under way, and major development agencies, private foundations and academic institutions are already focusing their energies on the private sector's contributions to development. Instead, our approach has been to understand and assimilate the work already carried out by all parts of the development coalition, including business, civil society and labour organizations, and to integrate that thinking in the framework presented here.

The Commission's work has been heavily influenced by the voices of entrepreneurs, expressed through their actions and through their responses to wide-ranging surveys launched to understand what most affects their ability to be productive and to grow. It is the capacity, drive and innovation of entrepreneurs that increase the impact of a broadly constituted private sector. Entrepreneurship encompasses the actions of small, informal, village-based individuals as much as it does that of the managers and innovators in multinational corporations and large local companies. It is their voices that we have heard the loudest.

The Commission has also attempted to highlight a broad range of good practices that show how the capabilities of the private sector can best be harnessed for the cause of development and poverty alleviation. The cases include successful approaches that originate with the traditional development players, such as the multilateral development institutions and bilateral aid agencies. But more often they include lesser known but innovative approaches implemented by the private sector—both by companies and civil society organizations. Those approaches rely on market mechanisms and private sector incentives and thus lend themselves much more to the replicability and scalability that we believe needed. One of our key observations is the lack of knowledge about best practices and the great need for more sustained research and analysis of what works and what doesn't.

We concluded at the outset that it would not be enough for this Commission to produce a traditional report voicing opinions and urging others to take action. Instead, we believe that it is critical to develop a set of pilot actions and initiatives that would test the main observations and conclusions of our work—so that their relevance to the real world of development could be demonstrated on the ground. That is why the report ends with an illustrative portfolio of actions that will be developed in greater detail over the next few months—actions that could be implemented on a pilot basis shortly thereafter. Some of them could be driven by the UN system, and some by other partners and stakeholders.

These initiatives are far from enough. We put them out to all of you as indicative of the types of actions that we believe can and should be replicated for the widest possible impact. Nor do we believe that each of them is a perfect model. Country differences require modifying the initiatives—as well as some of our overall recommendations—to fit particular circumstances. Our ideas and conclusions are presented as directional, to elicit reaction and constructive dialogue. The intent is to catalyze a renewed coalition of the major stakeholders—focused more clearly on the challenges outlined here. Such a coalition is essential to unleashing the capacity of the private sector, to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and to alleviating poverty.

Paul Martin
Co-Chair

Ernesto Zedillo
Co-Chair

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COMMISSION MEMBERS

FOREWORD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

HIGHLIGHTS

CHAPTER 1. WHY THE PRIVATE SECTOR IS SO IMPORTANT IN ALLEVIATING POVERTY

Deep poverty remains intractable

The private sector is important for the poor—and often is the poor

Who are all the entrepreneurs?

A focus on the domestic private sector

CHAPTER 2. CONSTRAINTS ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Widespread informality for microenterprises

Few competitive small and medium size enterprises

Lack of competitive pressure on large companies

Foundations for entrepreneurship—not yet in place

Three pillars of entrepreneurship—too often missing

CHAPTER 3. UNLEASHING THE POTENTIAL OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Building the foundations

Erecting the pillars

CHAPTER 4. ENGAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN DEVELOPMENT

Serving markets at the bottom of the pyramid

Forming ecosystems and building networks

Fostering public-private partnerships for sustainable development

Improving corporate governance

Advancing responsible business practices and corporate social responsibility standards

CHAPTER 5. RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Actions in the public sphere: create an enabling environment

Actions in the public-private sphere: partner and innovate

Actions in the private sphere: mobilize capabilities and resources

Looking forward

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOXES

Box 1.1 The Millennium Development Goals

Box 3.1 Costa Rica's private sector—unleashed

Box 4.1 Resources under the radar screen for private sector development

Box 4.2 Showing what's possible at the bottom of the pyramid

FIGURES

Figure 1.1 More investment—more growth

Figure 1.2 Four billion people at the bottom of the pyramid

Figure 2.1 Informality thrives in poorer countries

Figure 2.2 Small and medium enterprises become more important and informality less important as countries become wealthier

Figure 2.3 Foundations for the private sector and pillars of entrepreneurship

Figure 2.4 Enterprises in low income countries face many more burdens when registering

Figure 3.1 Strengthening the effectiveness of traditional private sector development activities

Figure 4.1 Private sector contributions to private sector development

Figure 5.1 Actions in the three focus areas

HIGHLIGHTS

The Commission believes that any approach to private sector development—and the policy and action recommendations that accompany it—should be grounded in the realization that the savings, investment and innovation that lead to development are undertaken largely by private individuals, corporations and communities.

The private sector can alleviate poverty by contributing to economic growth, job creation and poor people's incomes. It can also empower poor people by providing a broad range of products and services at lower prices.

Small and medium enterprises can be engines of job creation—seedbeds for innovation and entrepreneurship. But in many poor countries, small and medium enterprises are marginal in the domestic ecosystem. Many operate outside the formal legal system, contributing to widespread informality and low productivity. They lack access to financing and long-term capital, the base that companies are built on.

The Commission believes that the primary responsibility for achieving growth and equitable development lies with developing countries. This

responsibility includes creating the conditions that make it possible to secure the needed financial resources for investment.

Those conditions—the state of governance, macroeconomic and microeconomic policies, public finances, the financial system and other basic elements of a country's economic environment—are largely determined by the actions of domestic policymakers. Their challenge is to capitalize on advances in macroeconomic stability and democracy and to launch reforms that bring about further changes in institutional frameworks to unleash and foster the private sector.

Most of the recommended actions involve more than one of the actors working together. Where governments are implementing policy change, it is often with the direct support and involvement of multilateral development institutions. Where the private sector is taking a more active stance on sustainable development, it is often with civil society raising the profile of this issue. Where governments are implementing regulatory reform, it may be in direct consultation with representatives of the private sector. The individual actions identified here should be seen in the framework of this broader cooperation—needed even more to reduce poverty.

Our interest lies in three areas:

1. **In the public sphere,** promoting the reform of laws, regulations and other barriers to growth.
2. **In the public-private sphere,** facilitating cooperation and partnerships between public and private players to enhance access to such key factors as financing, skills and basic services.
3. **In the private sphere,** encouraging the development of business models that can be scaled up and copied and that are commercially sustainable.

ACTIONS IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE: CREATE AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Creating an enabling environment involves steps to reduce the share of the informal sector in an economy, through reform of the overall enabling environment for the formal economy.

For developing country governments

Reform regulations and strengthen the rule of law. Developing country governments have to make a strong and unambiguous policy commitment to sustainable private sector development—and combine that with a genuine commitment to reform the regulatory environment by eliminating artificial and policy-induced constraints to strong economic growth.

Formalize the economy. Developing country governments need to focus on creating the conditions to reduce informality and change the composition of the private sector ecosystem over time.

Engage the private sector in the policy process. Governments need to create a real partnership with representatives of the domestic private sector to implement changes and ensure that the voice of the private sector includes small and medium enterprises and microenterprises.

For developed country governments

Foster a conducive international macroeconomic environment and trade regime. Increasing the flow of development aid and reforming the global trading system to provide fair economic opportunities to producers from developing countries are essential for promoting rapid growth in domestic private investment.

Redirect the operational strategies of multilateral and bilateral development institutions and agencies. In encouraging sustainable private sector development developed countries need to ensure that the collective actions of these agencies are better coordinated—to improve their efficiency and to reduce the pressures on the administrative capacity of developing country governments.

Untie aid. Changes in the administrative rules controlling tied funds would permit more effective use and delivery of technical assistance to stimulate private sector development.

For multilateral development institutions

Apply the Monterrey recommendation of specialization and partnership to private sector development activities. The extent of overlapping activities is counterproductive and needs to be urgently addressed.

Address informality in developing countries. Some pioneering work is underway to map the structure of the informal sector, and a global

effort to expand the coverage of this work is likely to yield significant benefits.

ACTIONS IN THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE SPHERE: PARTNER AND INNOVATE

The Commission believes that all stakeholders need to make concerted efforts in finance, skills and public-private partnerships for the delivery of basic services.

Facilitate access to broader financing options. We envision continuing development of domestic financial markets coupled with skill-building for regulators and private financial institutions.

Assist skill and knowledge development. Skill-building activities could range from programs for top public and private leadership to training microentrepreneurs to joint efforts with public authorities and unions to improve workforce skills.

Make possible sustainable delivery of basic services, particularly energy and water. The Commission sees the need to develop innovative models for partnerships of governmental service providers, multinational companies and local companies.

ACTIONS IN THE PRIVATE SPHERE: MOBILIZE CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES

The Commission believes that the private sector, particularly large local companies and multinational corporations, must realize that it can contribute to accelerated economic development and to poverty alleviation.

For the private sector

Channel private initiative into development efforts. We believe that the private sector has tremendous potential to contribute to development through its knowledge, expertise, resources and relationships.

Develop linkages with multinational and large domestic companies to nurture smaller companies. Linkages between different types of firms in developing countries provide an effective channel for local companies to gain access to markets, financing, skills and know-how.

Pursue business opportunities in bottom-of-pyramid markets. Recognizing the needs of bottom-of-the-pyramid markets (the 4 billion people who are earning less than $1,500 a year) and creating innovative solutions to meet these needs are other vital actions required from the private sector, both domestic and international.

Set standards. The private sector needs to make a genuine commitment to sustainable development—with a sharp focus on corporate governance and transparency.

For civil society and labour organizations

The Commission believes that civil society and labour organizations have to continue as critical observers of the development agenda—and as facilitators and supporters of innovative approaches for meeting the Millennium Development Goals and improving the quality of life for poor people.

Increase accountability in the system. This is a core part of the work of civil society organizations, as is their leadership in pushing forward the concept of sustainable development. This work should be strengthened.

Develop new partnerships and relationships to achieve common objectives. Civil society organizations are closest to the base of the pyramid. They also are often proxies for experimenting with new technologies for solving problems.

LOOKING FORWARD

To promote progress, the Commission recommends that the United Nations sponsor the tracking of private sector development. An annual progress report would maintain the prominence of the Commission's overall recommendations and ensure the commitment to addressing the many issues identified here.

The Commission is assembling a first set of actionable initiatives to facilitate transformations in individual countries and to provide the tools for governments and the private sector to supplement available resources and begin rapidly implementing a programme of change. These first actions are intended to stimulate a collaborative response from potential partners who read this report. Our message to all of you is: join us.

United Nations A/59/156

General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 July 2004
English
Original: Arabic/Chinese/English/
Spanish

Fifty-ninth session
Item 67 (r) of the preliminary list*
General and complete disarmament

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	3
II.	Replies received from Member States	3
	Argentina	3
	China	5
	Costa Rica	6
	Georgia	6
	Lebanon	8
	Panama	8
III.	Replies received from international organizations	9
	Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean	9
	International Atomic Energy Agency	9
	International Civil Aviation Organization	13
	International Criminal Police Organization	14
	International Maritime Organization	15
	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	17

* A/59/50 and Corr.1.

04-43236 (E) 120804

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe 18
Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization 22
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 22
World Customs Organization 23

I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 2 of its resolution 58/48 of 8 December 2003, entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction", the General Assembly urged all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture, and invited them to inform the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, of the measures taken in that regard. In paragraph 4 of the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session. The present report is submitted in response to that request.

2. By a note verbale dated 27 February 2004, Member States were invited to inform the Secretary-General on the measures taken, as well as to communicate their views on the issue. On 19 March, letters were also dispatched to relevant international organizations, including relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations, inviting them to submit contributions for the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General. In this connection, organizations that had reported their relevant activities in 2003 were invited to submit only new information in relation to what they had previously submitted. Replies have been received from Argentina, China, Costa Rica, Georgia, Lebanon and Panama, as well as from 10 international organizations. Their replies are reproduced in sections II and III, respectively, of the present report. Any replies received subsequently will be issued as addenda to the present report.

3. For its part, the United Nations has remained engaged in matters relating to the dangers of weapons of mass destruction falling into the hands of terrorists. On 28 April, the Security Council adopted resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

II. Replies received from Member States

Argentina

[Original: Spanish]
[14 May 2004]

The Government of the Argentine Republic welcomes the decision of the United Nations Security Council to play an active role in combating the threat posed by the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors. Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004 is a major step towards ensuring international peace and security.

At the same time, it reinforces an integral approach to the problem, building on the actions undertaken in 2001 with the adoption of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee under the

auspices of the Security Council. In accordance with paragraphs 3 (c) and 4 of that resolution, the Government of the Argentine Republic reported on the international instruments, legislation and procedures in force for the exchange of information and for ensuring the coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels in combating this threat.

In this regard, the Argentine Republic, as a State which does not possess weapons of mass destruction, has adopted a number of measures to regulate the transfer of materials which may be used for the manufacture of such weapons, thereby preventing their diversion towards non-State actors.

Argentina is a party to the following international instruments regulating the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons: the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction and the Biological Weapons Convention. It has also ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the Convention on Nuclear Safety. Argentina also participates in the following export control regimes: the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Zangger Committee, the Missile Technology Control Regime and the Australia Group (chemical and biological material).

The provisions, guidelines and criteria approved in these international instruments have been incorporated at the domestic level through decree No. 603/92 and additional provisions controlling transfers of nuclear, chemical, bacteriological and missile material, equipment, technologies, technical assistance and/or services. The decree also establishes the national commission for the control of sensitive exports and war materiel, consisting of the various State agencies and technical bodies concerned with the regulation of the materials in question.

The commission has the power to grant export licences, import certificates and delivery confirmation certificates. Export applications are analysed on a case-by-case basis and the decision reached on them takes into account Argentina's firm commitment to non-proliferation and the international circumstances (domestic and regional contexts) of the country to which such materials are destined. For example, in the case of authorizations for the export of nuclear material, such as reactors, enriched uranium or related technology, a bilateral agreement on nuclear cooperation for peaceful purposes is required, or adherence by the country in question to the nuclear exports control regimes in which the Argentine Republic participates. The country of destination is also required to have a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Argentine Government firmly believes that export control regimes, along with the universalization of the international disarmament instruments, are the first step towards preventing the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups. For that reason, our country would be gratified if the international community were able to achieve the universalization of such systems, in order to coordinate responses to this growing threat.

China

[Original: Chinese]
[24 May 2004]

Measures taken by China to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture

The Government of China opposes the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, opposes terrorism in all forms, and supports international cooperation against proliferation and terrorism.

The Government of China strictly fulfils its relevant international obligations and commitments, and is continuously strengthening its domestic regulation of sensitive items and technologies. It has established a comprehensive and effective system of export control legislation with a view to implementing strict and efficient controls on the export of items and technologies associated with weapons of mass destruction, thereby effectively preventing the proliferation of such items and technologies.

In order to implement a strict system of examination and approval of related items and technologies, the Government of China has promulgated and put into effect the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Control of Nuclear Export, the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Export Control of Dual-Use Nuclear Goods and Related Technologies, the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Export Control of Dual-Use Biological Agents and Related Equipment and Technologies, the Regulations of the PRC on Monitored and Controlled Chemicals, the Measures on Export Control of Certain Chemicals and Related Equipment and Technologies, and the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Export Control of Missiles and Missile-related Items and Technologies along with the corresponding control lists, and imposes severe punitive measures when violations occur.

In December of 2003, the Chinese Government published a White Paper on "China's Non-Proliferation Policy and Measures", which comprehensively introduced the effort China is undertaking in the area of non-proliferation.

The Chinese Government strictly observes its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, and actively participates in the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The Chinese Government supports the efforts of the IAEA to prevent potential nuclear terrorism, actively participates in the revision of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, and strictly observes the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources.

In December 2001, the Chinese Government submitted a report on its implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) to the Counter-

Terrorism Committee, and submitted a supplementary report on that topic in January 2002. These two reports provided an introduction to the measures being taken by the Chinese Government to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

The Chinese Government is of the view that strengthening countries' non-proliferation legislative frameworks, export controls and material protection regimes will aid in preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. To this end, China supports the strengthening of international mechanisms and multilateral cooperation.

Costa Rica

[Original: Spanish]
[11 May 2004]

Costa Rica has an Arms and Explosives Act of 10 July 1995 (act No. 7530), which has been amended three times, on 17 December 1999 (act No. 7957), 1 November 2000 (act No. 8042) and 18 December 2001 (act No. 8251), the last-mentioned act being the most relevant to the matter before us.[1]

The Criminal Code of Costa Rica (act No. 4573), in title IX "Offences against public security", section I "Arson and other destruction", provides for the offences of "Arson or explosion", "Destruction", "Failure to ensure disaster prevention", "Criminal disasters" and, lastly, "Manufacture or possession of explosive materials", which is the most relevant for the issue at hand, and states the following:

> "Article 248: Anyone who, in order to assist in the perpetration of offences, manufactures, supplies, acquires, steals or possesses bombs or explosive, flammable, asphyxiating or toxic materials, or substances or materials intended for their preparation, shall incur a penalty of four to eight years' imprisonment.
>
> The same penalty shall apply to anyone who is aware or should be aware that he is assisting in the perpetration of offences and gives instructions for the preparation of substances or materials referred to in the preceding paragraph. Anyone who has in his possession the materials indicated in the first paragraph of this article, for purposes other than those indicated, and without authorization from the appropriate authorities, shall be imprisoned for two to four years" (Criminal Code of Costa Rica).

Georgia

[Original: English]
[18 May 2004]

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 58/48, the following legislative acts related to the problem of export control and non-proliferation were adopted:

[1] This document was attached to the reply received from Costa Rica and is available for consultation at the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

- The main legislative act in the field of export control, "The law on export control of arms, military equipment and dual use products" was adopted by the Parliament on 28 April 1998;

- On 15 October 1997 Presidential Decree No. 582 was issued, according to which the Permanent Inter-agency Commission on Military-Technical Issues of the National Security Council was established for coordination of military-technical cooperation with foreign countries and regulation of export-import issues of sole military use products. The Decree also implied the adoption of three statutes: "Statute of the national security council permanent interagency commission on military-technical issues", "Statute on licensing regulations for the export-import of sole military use products, technical documentation, activities and services" and the "Statute on regulation of military-technical cooperation with foreign countries". The "Statute on licensing regulations for the export-import of sole military use products, technical documentation, activities and services" together with Presidential Decree No. 103 were adopted on 13 March 1999. It nominated the Ministry of Justice as the agency responsible for issuing licences on export, transit, re-export and import of arms on the basis of the recommendations of the Permanent Inter-agency Commission of the National Security Council on Military-Technical Issues;

- On 7 December 1999, Presidential Decree No. 650 "On some measures of regulation of export-import of military armament, equipment and ammunition" was adopted;

- On 15 July 2000, Presidential Decree No. 304 regarding the list of military use products under export control was adopted.

The Permanent Inter-agency Commission of the National Security Council on Military Technical Issues has been created and the Secretary of the National Security Council was appointed as a chairman of this Commission. It consists of the heads of the agencies concerned, the directors of defence plants and representatives of State and public organizations.

An export licence may be issued on the basis of a recommendation of the Permanent Interagency Commission on Military-Technical Issues, taking into consideration the following criteria:

- The signed contract or concluded protocol of intentions;

- Permission to carry out export issued by the authorized State bodies of the country in the territory of which the party to the contract or to the protocol of intentions is registered;

- Original of the end-user certificate issued by a department interested in import.

Presentation of the end-user certificate is a precondition for obtaining the export licence. The export contract must cover the obligation of the receiving State to use the goods imported from Georgia only for the needs of the country and not to re-export or transfer goods to a third party without the consent of Georgia.

Export transactions are not carried out to countries on which relevant sanctions have been imposed by the United Nations or other international organizations or in compliance with the legislation of Georgia.

The legislation of Georgia determines transit as the movement of goods under customs control in the customs territory of the country.

Lebanon

[Original: Arabic]
[14 May 2004]

The Lebanese State does not possess weapons of mass destruction and is in compliance with the United Nations resolutions prohibiting the use of such weapons for terrorist purposes. Lebanese law does not permit the harbouring of terrorists. Lebanon participates with the international community in the fight against terrorism, but is beset by anxiety over the existence of links between terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, especially since such weapons are available to Israeli terrorism.

Panama

[Original: Spanish]
[15 July 2004]

The instruments which have been adopted include:

- Executive decree No. 77 of 5 June 2003 amending decree No. 125 of 27 March 1995, as amended by decrees No. 64 of 17 March 2000 and No. 26 of 2 March 2001, which establishes, and designates the members of, the high-level presidential commission against the laundering of the proceeds of drug trafficking, and lays down further provisions;
- Executive decree No. 78 of 5 June 2003 amending decree No. 163 of 3 October 2000 establishing the financial analysis unit for the prevention of the laundering of assets and the financing of terrorism;
- Act No. 48 of 26 June 2003 regulating the operations of money transfer bureaux in order to prevent the laundering of assets and the financing of international terrorism;
- Act No. 75 of 3 December 2003 approving the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, adopted in Bridgetown, Barbados, on 3 June 2002;
- Direct enforcement of act No. 16 of 27 May 1999 approving the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials, signed in Washington, D.C. on 14 November 1997.

Furthermore, some draft laws have been formulated and are currently under consideration, including the draft law on arms setting forth general provisions concerning the import, transit, purchase and sale of weapons, ammunition and components in the Republic of Panama, and the appropriate permits for their legitimate bearing, use and possession. A draft law is also under consideration regulating the import, export, re-export, trans-shipment and transit of dual-use materials, substances, waste and products, technology and logistical support in order to prevent their diversion for illicit purposes or in violation of international law and establishing the national committee on safe trade.

III. Replies received from international organizations

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean

[Original: English]
[10 May 2004]

With regard to the "... measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction" (operative para. 4), the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean draws attention to resolution CG/Res.457 "Havana Declaration", adopted during the XVIII regular session of the General Conference held in Havana on 5 November 2003.[2]

International Atomic Energy Agency

[Original: English]
[19 May 2004]

Further to information provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency in 2003[3] in response to resolution 57/83, the following additional information has been submitted. The presentation of the information follows the format of the 2003 submission.

Activity areas

I. Physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities

1. To further enhance their capacity to protect nuclear facilities against nuclear terrorism, member States have requested guidance on how to initiate and establish security arrangements at nuclear installations. Work continues on conceptual approaches related to sabotage against nuclear facilities and protection against an "insider" threat. In particular, an overview document on protection against sabotage, self-assessment guidelines and facility walk-down procedures has been prepared. Security and safety aspects of sabotage have been considered as complementary in these documents. Work has also started to identify a methodology to strengthen information technology security at nuclear installations as a part of sabotage protection.

2. The Agency continues to implement an extensive programme of physical protection-related training, workshops and seminars relating to physical protection, directed at international, regional and national audiences. Since September 2001, 56 training courses have been held, and regional training courses have taken place in Australia, the Czech Republic, India, Mexico and Russia. Further regional training courses are being planned for 2004, to take place in Australia, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, India, Namibia, Russian and South Africa. International training courses on physical protection and on general nuclear security issues have taken place in the United States and will again be held there in 2004.

[2] A/58/622.

[3] See A/58/208, chap. III.

II. Detection of malicious activities involving nuclear and other radioactive materials

3. The detection of attempts to smuggle nuclear and other radioactive materials at border crossings remains important. As part of the International Nuclear Security Advisory Service, which is aimed at identifying needs for additional or improved security for the nuclear-related activities on a State-wide basis, the Agency has assessed present capabilities to detect and respond to illicit nuclear trafficking across border. Expert teams have worked with host country counterparts to identify requirements for improved detection capability and to identify the assistance needed to establish and sustain this improved capability.

4. The Agency continued to support customs and other front-line officers in their familiarization with detection instruments. The participants in workshops held by the Agency have benefited from hands-on practice with instruments and the application of new knowledge through in-field exercises.

5. In response to concerns raised by several African States, an illicit trafficking awareness seminar is being planned for December 2004, to be held either in the United Republic of Tanzania or in Kenya. Such a seminar will provide the foundations for determining subsequent nuclear security assistance. In addition, nuclear security missions to five States that have requested such assistance are also anticipated. The Agency maintained an illicit trafficking database. A meeting with the points of contact for the illicit trafficking database, convened in October 2003, resulted in recommendations to continue the improvement of the database, including enhanced reporting by States and further strengthening of the analysis and evaluation of the content, operations and scope of the database. A new format of the annual summary report on illicit trafficking was distributed to member States and international organizations.

III. State systems for nuclear material accountancy and control

6. A new initiative, designed to provide assistance to national competent authorities by way of recommendations for improvements on the state systems for nuclear material accountancy and control (SSAC), is the International SSAC Advisory Service. Necessary improvements to the accountability of nuclear materials at facilities may also be identified through these missions. These missions may result in statements of good practices or recommendations for upgrades, which in turn provide the basis for subsequent assistance for improvements.

7. In support of more effective state systems, the Agency has provided and installed computer hardware and software systems in three member States.

8. In addition, seven SSAC-related training events were conducted for member States in 2003.

IV. Security of radioactive material other than nuclear material

9. Work in this area can be broadly grouped into two sub-areas: *retrospective* — remediation of an existing situation with regard to orphan or vulnerable radioactive sources; and *prospective* — efforts to prevent other sources from becoming orphaned or vulnerable.

Retrospective

10. The focus of retrospective efforts is on the development of national strategies for regaining control over radioactive sources. In 2003, 10 national strategy missions and 3 national strategy workshops were held, and more are being planned for 2004.

11. The Agency has initiated a Nuclear Security series of documents to provide a coherent and integral framework for documents related to nuclear security. It will be used to reach a broader audience and will emphasize security of nuclear material and other radioactive material in use, storage and transport, as well as the security of nuclear installations.

12. A technical document related to security of transport of radioactive materials has been prepared, in consultation with experts from member States, for interim guidance and comments.

Prospective

13. A technical document on preparedness and response for malevolent acts involving radioactive material is being prepared. The work includes a planning methodology and, where appropriate, tools to assist national authorities in making arrangements for response to such incidents and potential radiological emergencies that may be the result of malicious acts.

14. One major focus of preventative efforts is on the development of an international undertaking, based on the "Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources". A draft of the revised Code of Conduct was distributed to member States for comments by 1 June 2003. A meeting to review and incorporate these comments was held in July 2003 and, subsequently, the Code of Conduct was approved by the Board of Governors in September 2003.

15. A second major focus of the preventative work is the development of guidance on the security of radioactive sources. A meeting of representatives from the major manufacturing and distributing countries was held in Vienna in late April 2003 to address issues related to design of sources, validation of legal purchases and return of sources as well as consideration of export controls. An interim document was completed and published in June 2003.

16. In 2004-2005 the Agency plans to hold an international symposium on the safety and security of radiation sources, to develop specific practice training modules for the major radiation sources and to establish a qualified pool of trainers for courses on the above topics.

V. Assessment of safety/security-related vulnerability of nuclear facilities

(reflected in Section I)

VI. Response to malicious acts, or threats thereof

17. The Agency has intensified its efforts to strengthen response measures in member States. A pilot course on combating both nuclear terrorism and incidents involving illicit trafficking in nuclear materials was held in Romania for a regional audience. The course focused on responding to terrorist acts, including related aspects of illicit trafficking in nuclear and radioactive materials.

18. Work has continued on a technical document on preparedness and response for malevolent acts involving radioactive material. Training material based on the draft technical document was piloted in workshops during 2003. The document and material will be revisited in 2004, with the aim of publishing the material for subsequent widespread use.

19. Further to its efforts in strengthening its emergency response arrangements, throughout 2004-2005, the Agency will develop and maintain the in-house plan and procedures for emergency response, including response to emergencies involving malicious use of radioactive substances. Work will also take place to enhance the capabilities of IAEA field teams to be sent in response to requests for emergency assistance, including response to emergencies involving malicious use of radioactive substances.

VII. Nuclear security coordination and information management

20. To strengthen coordination of Agency nuclear security activities with those conducted through bilateral support programmes, the IAEA convened a meeting in December 2003, involving States providing voluntary contributions to the Agency's nuclear security programme, some of which also have bilateral support programmes. The meeting resulted in a number of recommendations to improve interaction and to enhance coordination, and recognize that strengthening nuclear security requires the effective use of resources to avoid duplication of efforts and to enhance the impact of individual contributions towards the same goal.

21. The existing illicit trafficking database continues to grow. In total, the database contains information on 576 confirmed cases of illicit trafficking, as of April 2004. In 2003, States confirmed 75 incidents, 60 of which had occurred in 2003 and 15 of which had taken place prior to 2003. In 2004, 29 incidents had occurred as of April. Efforts continue to encourage more member States to become database participants. The number of member States participating in the database has increased to 75. Coverage in the database of incidents involving radioactive sources is improving but remains less comprehensive than that for nuclear material.

22. The Agency continues to seek collaboration and coordination with other international organizations including, but not limited to, the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the World Customs Organization, Europol, the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament and the Universal Postal Union. It has also given numerous briefings to groups of government representatives in Geneva, New York and elsewhere. The Inter-Agency Coordination Committee on Illicit Cross-Border Movements of Nuclear and Other Radioactive Materials, in which a variety of international organizations participate, met in May 2003. The Agency has also actively participated in the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and Europol round table addressing the strengthening of international cooperation to combat trafficking in weapons of mass destruction and the international permanent observatory on security measures during major events. Starting with a series of informal briefings, which were initiated in September 2003, the Agency and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) are in the process of identifying areas of activity that offer scope for cooperation and mutual support. Some information exchange mechanisms have already been put in

place. Measures are currently under way to broaden and deepen the scope of the existing cooperation with Interpol.

International Civil Aviation Organization

[Original: English]
[7 June 2004]

The International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO) activities are focused on preventing acts of unlawful interference to civil aviation and the organization has no specific measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. However, there are some ICAO activities that may be of interest. Such activities include:

1. Pursuant to the High-level Ministerial Conference on Aviation Security, held in Montreal in February 2002, the Council of ICAO established an ICAO Universal Security Audit Programme relating to, inter alia, airport security arrangements and civil aviation security programmes with a view to assessing the level of implementation by States of security-related standards. The objective of the audit programme is to further enhance aviation security by identifying deficiencies in each State and providing suitable recommendations for their resolution. As of 28 May 2004, 36 States have been audited by ICAO aviation security audit teams.

2. The threat posed to civil aviation by terrorist and other unauthorized use of man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS) presents an enormous challenge to aviation security practitioners and ICAO accords the highest priority to the work on this subject, including cooperation with all partners involved. In this regard, the Council of ICAO has recently considered the threat in a broader context and agreed that technical preventive measures would have to be developed and coordinated with the appropriate United Nations bodies. These measures should be implemented globally and not unilaterally, since the threat posed by such man-portable systems is a global one. With reference to the export control of such man-portable systems, the Council agreed to encourage the implementation of the principles of the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-use Goods and Technologies, Elements for Export Controls of MANPADS (Vienna, December 2003). The Council also decided that existing Assembly resolution A32-23: MANPADS Export Control is no longer adequate and a new draft resolution will be presented to the forthcoming thirty-fifth session of the Assembly (28 September to 8 October 2004).

3. The twelfth session of the Facilitation Division of ICAO, held in Cairo from 22 March to 1 April 2004, under the theme of "Managing Security Challenges to Facilitate Air Transport" recommended various measures to reduce airport congestion and increase aviation security. A key recommendation calls for ICAO member States to begin issuing machine-readable passports no later than 2010, in accordance with ICAO specifications. States will be consulted regarding this recommendation in the light of which the ICAO Council will take the appropriate decision. Actually more than 100 States are issuing machine-readable passports. The session also recommended that States incorporate biometrics for further strengthening their travel documents. Other recommendations include a standardized approach to advance passenger information systems conforming to guidelines jointly maintained by ICAO, the World Customs Organization and the International Air

Transport Association and a harmonized approach to passenger name record access developed under the auspices of ICAO.

International Criminal Police Organization

[Original: English]
[26 May 2004]

Currently, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) has two ongoing projects which are strong measures to address the issue of terrorists acquiring weapons of mass destruction. Listed below is detailed information regarding the projects.

Geiger

Project Geiger involves the collection and analysis of all known data from law enforcement and non-law enforcement sources, involving the theft of radiological material, with the goal of identifying trends and methods of theft and the potential vulnerability to future theft by terrorists in the construction of a "dirty bomb". The analytical results will be used by the United States Department of Energy, the IAEA, the World Customs Organization and Interpol to work with member States to secure existing material, help strengthen law enforcement capabilities to interdict future thefts and to provide appropriate training.

Our objectives for this project are to:

- Develop trend analysis to inform member States of problems within their country;
- Identify routes of transport to enhance interdiction;
- Provide training to member States as requested;
- Identify potential sources of nuclear material that may be vulnerable to terrorists interested in obtaining the material.

Cooperative Radiological Instrument Transfer

The overall goal of the Cooperative Radiological Instrument Transfer project is to provide front-line law enforcement officers with the necessary equipment and training to detect and mitigate radiological security threats, and to remain competent in the use of this equipment over an extended period of time. This includes the development and implementation of a long-term strategy to provide equipment, associated training, and as appropriate, maintenance of this radiation detection equipment. In cooperation with the United States Department of Energy, Interpol will be providing member countries law enforcement organizations transfer of surplus Department of Energy radiation detection instrumentation. In addition to the transfer of equipment, the project will develop and deliver training and radiological threat reduction-based exercises to the front-line officers who will be using the radiation detection equipment.

International Maritime Organization

[Original: English]
[10 May 2004]

Guidance material

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) has developed further resolutions and guidance circulars with security applications. These include: Guidance on provision of ship security alter systems (2003); Directives for maritime rescue coordination centres on acts of violence against ships (2003); Interim guidelines for the authorization of recognized security organizations acting on behalf of the Administration and/or Designated Authority of a Contracting Government (2003); and Guidance relating to the implementation of the Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea chapter XI-2 and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (2003).

A number of circulars and circular letters urging Contracting Governments to take full and early action to implement the maritime security provisions of Convention chapter XI-2 and the Code have also been issued. Contracting Governments' compliance with Convention chapter XI-2 and the Code are monitored by IMO in the run up to the 1 July 2004 implementation date. Convention regulation XI-2/13 requires, inter alia, Contracting Governments to communicate information on compliance and maritime security-related points of contact to IMO, for dissemination to other Contracting Governments. This information is promulgated via the Global Integrated Shipping Information System database on the IMO public web site, www.imo.org.

Review of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation

The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf were adopted by an international conference convened by IMO in Rome in March 1988. As at 31 March 2004, they had 104 and 95 Contracting Parties, respectively. The IMO Legal Committee, at its meeting in April 2004, continued its consideration of the need to widen the scope of the Convention to include additional offences relating to the carriage of weapons of mass destruction and precursors. This work is ongoing.

Cooperation with the International Labour Organization

Following close cooperation with IMO, the International Labour Organization (ILO) adopted the Seafarers' Identity Documents (Revised) Convention (No. 185) in June 2003. This replaced ILO Convention 108 — Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention.

A joint ILO/IMO Code of Practice on security in ports, which was adopted by the Governing Body of the ILO in March 2004 and is expected to be adopted by the IMO Maritime Safety Committee in May 2004, has also been developed.

Cooperation with the World Customs Organization

IMO continues to cooperate with the World Customs Organization (WCO) to develop measures to enhance security in the multimodal movement of cargo transport units.

Actions by the International Maritime Organization secretariat

Since the adoption of the Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea chapter XI-2 and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code in December 2002, IMO has continued to raise awareness of maritime security threats and of the regulatory measures that need to be developed by Contracting Governments. Training materials have been updated twice in order to place more emphasis on practical approaches to implementation of the new regulatory regime, with particular attention on the preparation of port facility security assessments and plans. Furthermore, to provide a dedicated source of financial support for the maritime security technical cooperation activities and, in particular, for national initiatives in the developing regions, a Maritime Security Trust Fund has been established. In addition, IMO has developed and published model courses for ship security officers, company security officers and port facility security officers.

To date, IMO has delivered or supported 19 advisory and needs-assessment missions, as well as high-level briefings at national level, and has organized 18 regional and subregional and 35 national seminars/workshops covering all developing regions. To date, 2,691 personnel from maritime administrations, shipping companies, ports and industry and regional organizations have been trained.

IMO is currently in the process of commissioning the production of a training package, which will incorporate relevant elements of the Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea amendments, the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code, the IMO model course for port facility security officers (No. 3.21) and the ILO/IMO Code of practice on security in ports. The training package is likely to incorporate a CD-ROM containing video clips, written materials and interactive, web-based links.

To further enhance the existing programme for maritime and port security, IMO is also developing a related "train-the-trainer" programme. The objective is to assist Governments to strengthen regulatory implementation by enlarging the pool of trained instructors capable of delivering high-quality maritime security training at the national and regional levels, using IMO's updated training package and its three model courses for security officers. The programme will seek to identify potential instructors from member States and the industry, who, following initial training through IMO, can return to their countries and regions and train other instructors.

IMO staff have also continued to participate in a wide range of seminars, exhibitions, conferences and workshops promoting maritime security.

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

[Original: English]
[4 May 2004]

The role of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the fight against terrorism derives from the decision (EC-27/DEC.5), taken by the Executive Council on 7 December 2001. The decision entitled "The OPCW's contribution to global anti-terrorist efforts" in its operative paragraph 1 states that "the full and effective implementation of all provisions of the Convention [Chemical Weapons Convention] is in itself a contribution to global anti-terrorist efforts". The decision identifies the five core implementation areas, which significantly contribute to the global counter-terrorism activities. The areas are related to the promotion of universal adherence to the Convention, criminalization of Convention-related violations on a national level, destruction of chemical weapons, inspections of the chemical industry and the ability of the Organisation to provide the assistance in case of use or threat of use of chemical weapons.

The OPCW Executive Council on 21 March 2002 took a decision (EC-28/DEC.5) on "National implementation measures", focusing on improving national implementation of the Convention of the key areas where the fulfilment of their obligations under the Convention by States constituted a significant contribution to counter-terrorism.

The Organisation's role in respect to providing assurances for the non-proliferation of chemical weapons flows directly from the core provisions of the Chemical Weapons Convention by obliging its State parties to never under any circumstances use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer directly or indirectly chemical weapons to anyone.

Furthermore, the First Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to conduct a review of the operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (First Review Conference), held from 29 April to 9 May 2003, once again recognized the link between non-proliferation measures under the Convention and counter-terrorism.

Current activities of the Organisation directly follow the decisions and recommendations of the First Review Conference and include the following:

- The implementation of an OPCW action plan on the universality of the Convention
- The implementation of an OPCW action plan on the implementation of Article VII obligations (This would require all State parties to make it a crime for anyone, anywhere to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain toxic chemicals, or transfer, directly or indirectly to anyone, and to enforce such laws and adopt related administrative regulations, which would help deter any individual, group, or government from doing so and ensure that those who violate the Convention are punished).
- A project to assist interested State parties in the identification of declarable activities and facilities under Article VI of the Convention for industrial verification (project relates to the open source research of undeclared industry facilities)

- The establishment of a network of legal experts to facilitate the development and enactment of CWC implementing legislation, including penal legislation, by all State parties as required by the Convention
- The further development of the Organisation's concept of the delivery of assistance if chemical weapons were used against a State party, as well as of its programme to provide expert advice upon request to State parties wishing to enhance their protective capacity against chemical weapons
- The optimization of the Convention verification system in general, with particular emphasis on chemical weapons destruction verification

In addition, the First Review Conference noted that the OPCW can be a forum for consultation and cooperation among State parties with respect to the security of chemical weapons stockpiles, as well as with respect to measures to protect the security of chemical facilities against conventional attacks including by non-State actors, highlighting the responsibilities of the State party concerned to take the necessary measures to provide such security.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

[Original: English]
[5 April 2004]

Summary

This document is an update to the report on "Anti-terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — measures taken by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe" (SEC.GAL/148/03) submitted to the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs in 2003.[4] It describes recent measures taken by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to prevent terrorists from acquiring and using weapons of mass destruction and related activities, including an emerging focus on border-related issues.

Border security management is instrumental in disrupting such transnational terrorist activities. Effective policing also can mitigate the threat of terrorist attacks using weapons of mass destruction. International cooperation and wide-ranging exchange of information enhance effectiveness of counter-terrorism measures on both fronts. While the OSCE is not engaged in efforts focused exclusively on weapons of mass destruction, its capacity-building activities support technical assistance provided by other organizations that is more weapons of mass destruction-specific. Towards this end, the OSCE is enhancing its cooperation with other international, regional and subregional organizations.

1. New and additional OSCE references

- Decision No. 3, The Annual Security Review Conference (MC(10).DEC/3), Porto 2002
- The OSCE Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-first Century (MC(11).JOUR/2), Maastricht 2002

[4] See document A/58/208/Add.1.

- Project Document — International Conference on the Emergency Preparedness for and Response to Environmental Security Risks in the Central Asian Region, 31 October 2003

2. Situation assessment

The OSCE has multiple political forums for assessing security situations within its region, including counter-terrorism and issues relating to weapons of mass destruction. The role and the decisions of these forums, inter alia the Ministerial Councils and Summits, the Permanent Council and the Forum for Security Cooperation, were already described in the original report to the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs.

In addition to previous work, the OSCE held the first Annual Security Review Conference in 2003 to provide a framework for enhancing security dialogue and for reviewing security work undertaken by the OSCE. The forum will reconvene in 2004, focusing on both the counter-terrorism and border security and management in separate sessions. The keynote speakers, tentatively the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and the Counter-Terrorism Coordinator of the European Union, will address current and emerging terrorist threats.

3. Border security management

Strengthening border security and management capabilities in the OSCE region are complementary to preventing terrorist access to weapons of mass destruction since often trafficking in various types of illegal goods and persons utilizes the same existing criminal networks. Overall, the OSCE has identified border security as one of its four strategic anti-terrorism priorities. Consequently, the Organization has continued its activities at various levels, including technical assistance to border policing enhancing travel document security, border monitoring, facilitating cross-border cooperation, border guards and customs officials training, anti-trafficking, customs reform and border service reform.

In 2003, the OSCE Ministerial Council agreed on an OSCE Strategy to address threats to security and stability in the twenty-first century. In particular, paragraph 35 states that

> "*Threats of terrorism and organized crime are often interlinked, and synergetic approaches to deal with them will be further explored. Cross-border movement of persons, resources and weapons as well as trafficking for the purpose of financing and providing logistic support play an increasing role for terrorist activities. The OSCE is committed to addressing these problems and to strengthening its capacities to promote open and secure borders, inter alia, through the elaboration of an OSCE Border Security and Management Concept in order to enhance capacity building and mutually beneficial inter-State cooperation*".

In response to this task, a working group on borders has been convened in order to elaborate this Strategy. In addition, a borders sub-unit has been set up in the OSCE secretariat, with a mandate to act as a focal point for all border security and management-related issues. Also, a joint OSCE-United Nations conference on border-related security issues will be convened in fall 2004.

In addition, as a commitment to the Way Forward Document of the May 2003 Ohrid Agreement, the OSCE has developed the OSCE South-eastern Europe Cross-Border Cooperation Programme. This programme involves full ownership by the States of the region, and is designed to address immediate problems of cross-border cooperation, with particular attention paid to the state of agreements, or lack of them, between the countries. In addition, the question of transitioning border forces from military to civilian-led police forces, including the necessary training, will also be addressed.

4. Policing

While OSCE police assistance programme activities do not contain specific weapons of mass destruction components, they are instrumental to further progress in this field. In the absence of fundamental policing capabilities, specialized training on issues relating to weapons of mass destruction cannot be conducted owing to a lack of proper foundation. Therefore, while the OSCE focuses on enhancing basic policing capacities in its region, other actors such as the International Atomic Energy Agency can successively build on this foundation and organize weapons of mass destruction-related training.

There are several units in the OSCE institutions and field operations focusing on policing. The secretariat's Strategic Police Matters Unit is carrying out a police assistance programme for Kyrgyzstan, comprised of eight technical and community projects, which is designed to help the Kyrgyz authorities to introduce advanced policing concepts and practices. In Kazakhstan, the Unit is providing technical assistance to support the Kazakh Ministry of Internal Affairs' transition to intelligence-led policing. In Armenia and Azerbaijan, memoranda of understanding have been signed with the respective Governments to launch technical and community assistance projects designed to improve longer-term police institution-building. The Unit intends to build on its track record of supporting policing in South-East Europe — in cooperation with OSCE field operations — by cooperating with the European Commission's programme of community assistance to reconstruction, democratization and stabilization. The Unit has also substantially contributed to the Ohrid Process, particularly with regard to the assessment of border-policing needs of States in South-Eastern Europe.

The OSCE Mission in Kosovo operates the Kosovo Police Service School and in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the OSCE is training a multi-ethnic police force. Other OSCE field operations with police assistance components are located, inter alia, in Serbia-Montenegro, Croatia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. Additional information about the OSCE field activities can be found on the OSCE web site at: http://www.osce.org/field_activities/

5. Enhancing international cooperation

From 11 to 12 March 2004, the OSCE hosted in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) the follow-up conference to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council Special Meeting between international, regional and subregional organizations. While no special session was dedicated to terrorism involving weapons on mass destruction, several sessions focused on strengthening the ratification and implementation of pertinent universal anti-terrorism instruments and on enhancing border security and

management. Also, the organizations developed bilateral relations and an overall coordinative framework led by the Counter-Terrorism Committee, which will also yield benefits in preventing terrorist access to weapons of mass destruction. Additional information on this conference is available on the Action against Terrorism Unit web site: www.osce.org/atu

Both in preventing terrorist access to weapons of mass destruction and in counter-terrorism more generally, information exchange is of vital essence, including sharing situation assessments, best practices and lessons learned. Towards this end, in January 2004, the OSCE Counter-Terrorism Network was established. It aims to strengthen information-sharing on counter-terrorism programmes, funding and needs in the OSCE region, strengthen and speed information flow and contacts between delegations of participating States, counter-terrorism officials in capitals, and the Action against Terrorism Unit in the OSCE secretariat. In addition to continuing OSCE efforts to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), the Network seeks to strengthen States' capacities to address current and emerging terrorist threats, including threats related to weapons of mass destruction. The Network is not a conduit for intelligence or other sensitive information, nor does it seek to duplicate the functions of other international and regional law-enforcement networks. Rather, it is a tool for counter-terrorism practitioners to share information on training and funding opportunities and needs to facilitate national capacity-building efforts. One possible way to apply it to preventing terrorist access to weapons of mass destruction is to share information about IAEA training and other assistance available in combating trafficking of nuclear and radiological substances.

Since October 2003, the OSCE has held a series of meetings with IAEA with an aim to strengthen practical cooperation. Particular focus is paid on suppressing trafficking of nuclear and radiological materials. The programme of cooperation is still being considered. However, as an example of combining comparative strengths of the organizations, the OSCE has already worked together with the IAEA to respond to requests for technical assistance from the participating States.

In Kyrgyzstan, the OSCE has been facilitating international cooperation to address the threat of a large amount of radiological material in the Mailuu-Suu site. As part of the effort, an online database has been established to address the need to centralize existing material about managing radioactive waste. More detailed information on this effort can be found on the OSCE web site at: http://www.osce.org/features/show_feature.php?id=204

The OSCE will also consider possibilities to cooperate with other organizations in a similar fashion and maintain awareness of international efforts on this front. For example, the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit attended an inaugural meeting of the Anti-Terrorism Task Force of the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative's Regional Centre for Combating Transborder Crime in 2003, which has organized a working group on issues related to weapons of mass destruction.

Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

[Original: English]
27 May 2004

Further to information provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in response to General Assembly resolution 57/83, the following additional information has been submitted.

Four new States have signed and 10 have ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which stands currently with 171 signatures and 113 ratifications, including 32 of the 44 States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty whose ratification is required for entry into force.

The global verification regime being established is already capable of detecting potential violations of the provisions of the Treaty, thus constraining attempts to carry out hidden nuclear test explosions. In this regard, it is of particular significance that States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty pursuant to article XIV, are given a key role in the entry into force and subsequent implementation of the Treaty.

On the occasion of the Conference on Facilitating Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (article XIV conference) convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which took place in Vienna from 3 to 5 September 2003, ratifying and signatory States pledged to further advance the cause of the Treaty in the context of their overall non-proliferation and disarmament policies.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

[Original: English]
[7 June 2004]

The Terrorism Prevention Branch is not currently engaged in matters that are directly related to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. However, the Branch does liaise with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as well as with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on matters of mutual concern. For example, both organizations participated in the Follow-up Meeting to the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee meeting between international, regional and subregional organizations of 6 March 2003, which was organized by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in close cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in Vienna from 11 to 12 March 2004. The Terrorism Prevention Branch has also participated in meetings held by the IAEA and OPCW and has met with representatives of these two organizations with a view to possible future joint activities.

The Branch also provides legal advisory services to requesting Member States for the ratification and implementation of the 12 universal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism, including the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. In this regard, in the past 17 months, the Branch has provided country-specific direct assistance to 39 countries, reaching

out to over 80 requesting countries, including through the organization of subregional workshops. If, during the course of providing such assistance, a country requests further information on matters pertaining to nuclear or chemical weapons, the Branch then forwards this request to the IAEA or the OPCW, respectively.

While the Office's Crime Programme does have primary responsibility for the ratification and implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/255), the Protocol does not include weapons of mass destruction.

World Customs Organization

[Original: English]
[26 May 2004]

The World Customs Organization (WCO) is an intergovernmental body representing 162 customs administrations worldwide. Its mission is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of customs administrations. Traditional customs functions have been the collection of duties and taxes. However, in addition to this important function, customs administrations have seen their responsibilities increase to include the protection of society.

The use of weapons of mass destruction and the proliferation of cross-border crime constitute major risks for the entire international trade community. In response to the increased terrorism threat, the WCO Council adopted the resolution on Security and facilitation of the international trade supply chain in June of 2002. The aim of the resolution was to enhance the effectiveness of customs controls without impeding the free flow of legitimate trade. An international Task Force, composed of customs experts, relevant international organizations and trading partner organizations was given responsibility for developing common solutions.

The approach of the WCO and the Task Force to fighting terrorism was in line with the March 2003 recommendations of the Counter-Terrorism Committee:

- Information — the sharing of data and best practices relevant to global cooperation
- Complementarity — focusing on what we do best, avoiding duplication of effort and waste of resources
- Independent effort — pursuing our mandates and initiatives with greater urgency
- Political momentum — ensuring that counter-terrorism is given a high priority by member Governments.

The Task Force produced a number of measures, instruments and guidelines, adopted by the WCO Council in June 2003. The most important achievements are:

- A new International Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters (Johannesburg Convention), which provides customs a legal basis to exchange information on high-risk consignments in advance of their arrival;

- Guidelines on Advance Passenger Information;
- Supply chain management guidelines describing the procedure for processing and exchanging information in advance of arrival of the goods;
- A revised version of the WCO data model (electronic customs declaration and cargo reporting message);
- A list of 27 key data elements required for the identification of high-risk consignments (incorporated into the data model);
- Guidelines for the development of national laws for the collection and submission of customs information taking into account data protection and data security;
- Guidelines for cooperation between customs and business;
- A capacity-building strategy and diagnostic framework;
- An Internet-based databank on new technology, available on the Organization's public and members' web site designed to give guidance on specialized equipment for enforcement purposes.

Effective border management is an integral part of the fight against terrorism and other crimes. Risk management and risk assessment are therefore the appropriate instruments to prioritize customs activities. The availability of information, its collection, processing and exchange in a timely manner become the key issues. To enhance border controls all border agencies have to base the assessment of risks on all available information including the pre-screening of goods and travellers.

In effect, the methodology of submitting information at the earliest possible stage will allow Governments to have access to an early warning system to protect their borders against dangerous or harmful cargo arriving, departing or moving through their territories. It also provides enhanced opportunities to authorize trustworthy traders, where assurance of security provisions can be provided, and this in turn will allow a greater degree of trade facilitation, leading to a better trading situation for member countries.

The relevance of WCO security and facilitation initiatives to United Nations Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1456 (2003)

The measures which have been developed so far have the potential to contribute towards the early warning mechanisms that are described in the United Nations Security Council resolutions. The WCO Advance Passenger Information recommendation and guidelines, which have been endorsed by the relevant intergovernmental and industry bodies (ICAO, IATA), provide a good practical example of the contribution of customs agencies towards the early identification of high-risk passengers.

Customs administrations have an important role to play in preventing the smuggling of weapons of mass destruction or their precursors. Resolution 1373 (2001) remarks on the close connection between terrorism and other forms of organized crime, including illicit drug and arms trafficking, money-laundering, the illegal movement of nuclear, chemical and biological materials and the need to strengthen cooperation at all levels. Delegates at relevant WCO Enforcement

Committee meetings considered that many types of transnational organized crime could be used to fund terrorism. The WCO is therefore developing best practices in the field of anti-money-laundering.

United Nations Security Council resolution 1456 (2003) emphasizes the growing danger of terrorist access to and use of nuclear, chemical, biological and other potentially deadly materials and the consequent need to strengthen controls on these materials. In the future customs should receive advance electronic information on the international movement of such commodities, which has the potential to become a valuable aspect of early warning mechanisms for detecting the movement of dangerous goods.

The WCO and customs administrations recognize the need for improved inter-agency partnership on these issues. The WCO has therefore increased cooperative efforts with other international organizations concerned with illicit use of or trafficking in chemical, biological and nuclear materials. We have participated in relevant international seminars, making presentations on our work in securing the international trade supply chain. These activities include:

- The WCO and the IAEA are developing a training course for customs officers on the control of radiation sources. The WCO is also cooperating with the IAEA in improving States' capabilities to detect and respond to the illicit traffic in nuclear materials, developing recommendations and guidelines for functional specifications covering a full range of border monitoring systems, including fixed installed monitors, multi-purpose hand-held isotope identifiers and pocket-type personal radiation monitors.

- The WCO is working on a project with the IAEA, Interpol and the United States Department of Energy to compare/share nuclear and radiological trafficking data for analysis and risk assessment. Preventing the misuse of radiological materials in making a so-called dirty bomb is a major aim of this project.

- In April 2004 the WCO participated in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe meeting on the monitoring of radiologically contaminated scrap metal. The WCO presentation outlined our work on securing the trade supply chain and safeguarding radiological materials.

- In the area of chemical weapons, the WCO has increased cooperation with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). In September 2003, the WCO made a presentation at the OPCW Technical Meeting of National Authorities on Practical Aspects of the Transfers Regime in Terms of the Current Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention — Free Zones and Free Ports in Barcelona, Spain.

- As regards biological weapons, the WCO participated in an Interpol-sponsored workshop entitled "Preventing Disease Weaponization: Strengthening Law Enforcement and National Legislation" in Geneva in April 2003. In April 2004, the WCO made a presentation at the United States Department of State workshop entitled "Preventing Bio-Terrorism — International Dimensions".

- In May 2004 we met with Interpol to specifically discuss anti-terrorism measures and how our two organizations could share information and work together.

- Ambassador Arias, Chairman of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee visited WCO in November 2003, coinciding with a meeting of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), which was hosted by WCO. The objective of the meeting was to discuss a joint UNICRI/Europol project involving all the key international bodies, on the subject of weapons of mass destruction in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. In attendance were officials of UNICRI, Europol, IAEA, OPCW, WHO, WCO and United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee experts. A follow-up meeting was held in The Hague in May 2004 to discuss a planned workshop at the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative Center in Bucharest.

United Nations A/59/157

General Assembly

Distr.: General
19 July 2004

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Item 67 (c) of the provisional agenda*
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean continued to organize and participate in a growing number of activities in the reporting period. Through intensified cooperation with Member States in the region, United Nations agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the Centre continued to serve as a platform for discussions and the practical implementation of projects and activities. These included the organization of seminars, training courses, weapons and ammunition destruction events, stockpile management activities, technical advisory missions and dissemination of information.

The Centre devoted increased attention to promoting existing weapons-related agreements, as well as peace and disarmament education involving the diplomatic community, members of parliament, law enforcement officers, NGOs and educational institutions.

During the period under review, the Centre focused its attention on consolidating its programme of activities and organizational structure and to strengthening its human resources capacity, so as to create a more stable and durable foundation for its effective functioning. In this regard, it has continued to develop and undertake new and vigorous fund-raising efforts to sustain its current and future operational base.

* A/59/150.

04-43335 (E) 170804

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–2	3
II.	Functioning and mandate	3–5	3
III.	Activities	6–32	3
	A. Providing a platform to address subregional and regional security issues	8–28	4
	B. Cooperation with intergovernmental organizations	29–30	8
	C. Peace education	31	8
	D. Public outreach	32	9
IV.	Staffing, financing and administration	33–37	9
V.	Conclusions and observations	38–41	10
Annexes			
I.	List of selected activities organized by the Centre in 2003-2004		11
II.	Status of the Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean for the biennium 2002-2003		13
III.	Planned activities of the Centre for which funding is sought		14
IV.	Organization chart of the Centre		19

I. Introduction

1. On 8 December 2003, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 58/60, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean". By paragraphs 9 and 10 of the resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Regional Centre with all necessary support, within existing resources, so that it might carry out its programme of activities in accordance with its mandate, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to the above-mentioned request and covers the activities of the Centre from July 2003 to June 2004. A list of activities carried out by the Centre in the period under review appears in annex I to the report. A financial statement on the status of the Trust Fund for the Centre for the biennium 2002-2003 is contained in annex II. An outline of the planned activities of the Centre for which funding is invited from interested donor countries and organizations appears in annex III. The organizational structure of the Centre appears in annex IV.

II. Functioning and mandate

3. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, located in Lima, was established in 1987, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 41/60 J of 3 December 1986. The Centre functions under the auspices of the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and is mandated to provide, upon request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities of the Member States of the region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, and for the promotion of economic and social development.

4. The Centre has been operational for almost two decades, with a short suspension of its operations between the years 1996 and 1998, owing to insufficient voluntary contributions to finance its activities and administrative costs. The Centre has enjoyed a dynamic resurgence of voluntary funding for its activities, following the appointment of the Director of the Centre by the Secretary-General and his subsequent assumption of office on 1 December 1998.

5. In pursuit of its mandate, the Centre continued to serve the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean as: (a) a means of promoting subregional, regional and cross-regional activities; (b) a platform for identifying synergies between security and development issues; and (c) a proactive contributor to the establishment of a more secure environment for social and economic development in the region.

III. Activities

6. During the period under review, the Centre continued and significantly expanded its activities under its current programmes of work and through the initiation of new projects. The activities of the Centre included assistance to Governments in areas related to confidence-building and security-building, such as

support for conventional weapons methodology studies; practical disarmament, such as the destruction of firearms, ammunition, explosives and improvement of stockpile management practices; and capacity-building, such as training courses for the law enforcement community and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

7. The Centre also provided support to strengthening the nuclear-weapon-free zone established by the Treaty for the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), as well as promoting and assisting the ratification and implementation of existing multilateral agreements related to weapons of mass destruction. Peace and disarmament education projects also achieved considerable progress during the period under review. Some of the new activities initiated included coordination with States and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the development of national disarmament and development-related studies. A wide range of coordination missions were also undertaken by the Centre during the period under review.

A. Providing a platform to address subregional and regional security issues

1. Confidence and security-building measures

8. The Regional Centre assumed a key role in a new cooperation initiative between the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Political Affairs aimed at assuring greater transparency in military issues, and clarifying the political responsibilities of the security sector, as well as providing a platform for civil society participation in security and defence issues in Latin America and the Caribbean.

9. The first activity related to confidence-building and security-building measures was the launching of a project on the strengthening of democratic values designed to identify key guidelines for the preparation of Defence White Books. To this end, the Centre organized, on 13 and 14 November 2003, a meeting of security experts in Lima to discuss possible guidelines and to compare Defence White Books in the region. The process is expected to be completed in the first semester of 2005.

10. Other activities included assistance in a methodological study to compare and identify the military expenditures of Chile and Peru, therefore providing a tool for discussion on the missions, objectives and policies of defence. This activity was undertaken at the request of the Governments of Chile and Peru on 18 December 2003 and will be carried out in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. Inter-agency coordination and cooperation

11. The Centre conducted an assessment of the Central American disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes and carried out consultation meetings with United Nations agencies, Governments, donors and NGOs. A United Nations inter-agency meeting was held on 5 September 2003, in Lima to compile information and analyse disarmament, demobilization and reintegration lessons learned in the region, as well as to identify and promote possible joint actions between United Nations agencies. Plans to create a platform for capacity-building of United Nations staff and to promote monitoring of the general security situation

related to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration among United Nations agencies in the region are currently under discussion.

12. The Centre discussed with the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Fund for Women possibilities for cooperation on issues relating to children and gender within the Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism. The implementation by the Centre of the Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan of the Department for Disarmament Affairs was among one of its new activities, which entailed the incorporation of gender perspectives into the work of the Centre, with a view to strengthening the contribution of women to disarmament.

3. Anti-personnel landmines

13. The Centre continued to promote the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction in Latin America and the Caribbean by participating in an Organization of American States (OAS) conference on a hemisphere free of anti-personnel landmines, held on 14 and 15 August 2003 in Lima. In addition, the Centre and the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued to develop a project aimed at reintegrating victims of landmine and explosive ordnance into productive life in Peru.

4. Implementation of the 2001 Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

14. Throughout the period under review, the Centre implemented a number of activities aimed at consolidating its Regional Clearing-house Programme on Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives, which was developed to support States in the implementation of regional firearms instruments such as the Programme of Action, the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials and the Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, Their Parts, Components and Ammunition (Model Regulations). All these activities were related to specific articles of the above and other firearms legal instruments.

15. On 25 May 2004, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Small Arms and Demobilization Unit of UNDP. The memorandum facilitated cooperation between the Unit and the Department, through the Centre, in providing assistance to States in firearms collection, weapons destruction and stockpile management. Subsequently, on 7 June 2004, a letter of exchange was signed between the Unit and the Centre, formalizing cooperation and coordination between the two organizations in several areas, such as undertaking five joint activities during the second semester of 2004 to assist States in reporting on their implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action and training courses on various issues, in particular disarmament and development.

Seminars, workshops and technical support

16. On 1 July 2003, the Centre organized a meeting in New York to assist the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States in reporting on their implementation of the Programme of Action. During the meeting, the Centre briefed participants on activities related to its Regional Clearing-house Programme. As a means of

implementing the Programme of Action, the meeting called for the establishment or improvement of contacts with firearms manufacturers and traders, undertaking weapons destruction campaigns and educational programmes on disarmament, and creating mechanisms for exchanging information on the exportation, importation and transit of firearms.

17. With a view to promoting increased coordination, cooperation and integration in the fight against the trafficking of illicit firearms, the Centre organized, in Rio de Janeiro, from 28 to 30 April 2004, a seminar aimed at designing new strategies to strengthen firearms control and to curb their illicit trafficking in Brazil's south-eastern region. The seminar was organized in cooperation with the Brazilian authorities, the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the OAS and the Small Arms and Demobilization Unit of UNDP. It provided a platform for sharing information on and increasing knowledge of the flow of firearms in Brazil's south-eastern region, so as to assist participants in the adoption of a more focused and informed approach in effectively curbing the trafficking of illicit firearms in the region. The Centre is planning to organize similar seminars later in the year.

18. The Centre, CICAD/OAS and the Swedish Fellowship for Reconciliation jointly prepared a book on legal norms and instruments on firearms, ammunition and explosives in Latin America and the Caribbean. The book is intended to serve as a technical assistance tool for members of parliament and legal experts when discussing opportunities to harmonize, homologate and improve firearms legislation and mechanisms of control in the region, and as a training tool for participants in training courses. The Centre is also undertaking consultations with the Central American Integration System, the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), members of parliament and with various countries of the Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR) and Associated States and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), with a view to promoting closer collaboration in the project.

19. Between 30 September and 10 October 2003, the Centre organized a national seminar in Asuncion to assist the Government of Paraguay in the promotion of a new firearms law in the country. Representatives of the Paraguayan judicial and legislative departments, armed forces, national police, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NGOs, among others, participated. The seminar was the first in a series aimed at enhancing relations and coordination among the different law enforcement entities. The Centre also provided similar technical assistance to members of the Paraguayan parliament in assessing firearms legislation of various countries and discussing possible areas of improvement in such legislation.

20. The Centre created a software database entitled "FInData" which contains information on the manufacture of firearms, ammunition and explosives and the legal trade of firearms in the commercial sector. The system also contains, inter alia, information on an informal network, a reflection group, and documents and events. The database serves as an information platform for manufacturers and brokers on issues related to the implementation of national and international legal instruments, including the Programme of Action.

21. The Centre also discussed with International Alert possible cooperation in the area of firearms issues, including implementation of the Programme of Action, in particular the setting up of national commissions, supporting national and local

initiatives, and the potential role of the United Nations as a platform for regional firearms control initiatives.

22. Since May 2004, the Centre has been coordinating and cooperating with UNDP country offices in the planning of firearms-related activities, especially in Central America. Discussions are under way to extend such cooperation to members of the Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism, along with UNDP and the Centre.

Training courses

23. Significant advances were made within the framework of the project regarding commercial trade of and illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and ammunition, undertaken by the Centre in cooperation with the United Nations University for Peace, CICAD/OAS, and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). A series of training courses were organized for the police, intelligence and armed forces officers, customs officials and other members of the law enforcement community. The first training course, designed for the States of the Central American Integration System, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, was held from 8 to 26 March 2004, in Ciudad Colon, Costa Rica. A second training course was organized for representatives from MERCOSUR and Associated States from 3 to 21 May 2004 in Brasilia, Brazil. Some 85 law enforcement officials from 15 countries were trained in human security issues, legal instruments, research, firearms trafficking routes, weapons destruction, and stockpile management, as well as other related themes, such as drugs, terrorism and money-laundering. Additional training courses will be carried out in the course of the second semester of 2004 for representatives from the CARICOM and CAN subregions.

24. The Centre continued its cooperation with NGOs in a project aimed at building capacity, strengthening the regional network and supporting work on control of firearms trafficking. In addition to providing a platform for exchange of information and experiences, the Centre organized a number of training courses for NGOs in 2003 (6 to 12 October, in Lima; 24 to 30 November, in San José; 1 to 5 December, in San Salvador) and in 2004 (1 and 2 April, in San Salvador), in collaboration with its partners (Viva Rio, Small Arms Survey, the Arias Foundation, the Swedish Fellowship for Reconciliation and International Alert and Save the Children (Sweden)). Some 94 NGO participants and instructors from Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama received training on capacity-building during the reporting period. The courses were also attended by diplomats, Government officials, parliamentarians, media representatives and donors. The issue of gender constitutes an important aspect of this training, in which 55.3 per cent of the participants were women. Two additional training courses are scheduled for the second semester of 2004 in Brazil and Peru, respectively.

Weapons destruction and stockpile management initiatives

25. In response to a request of the Government of Paraguay, the Centre and its partners (the UNDP Small Arms and Demobilization Unit, the OAS Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police) destroyed a total of 2,615 firearms, 263,800 small-calibre units of ammunition and 70,601.67 tonnes of high-calibre ammunition in Piribebuy and Filadelfia, El Chaco.

The Centre also continued to assist Peru by providing technical support, cooperation in firearms destruction activities and improvement of security-related aspects of one of Peru's firearms stockpile facilities.

Dissemination of information in the region

26. As a way to improve communication and networking, the Centre completed the development of its Small Arms and Light Weapons Administration system and presented it to the States parties to the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials, at their first Conference on the Convention, held on 9 March 2004. The system, now accessible to all States parties to the Convention, is expected to accelerate the information flow between them and to serve as a practical tool for gathering information on the implementation of the Convention.

27. The States parties to the Convention are currently looking into the most efficient way in which the system may serve as an electronic platform for the exchange of information on firearms-related issues.

28. An agreement was reached between the Centre and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the creation of a shared database on international security. The database is currently under development, with the support of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the University Centre for International Studies of the University of Pittsburgh, United States of America, and the International Relations and Security Network at the Centre for Security Studies of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology.

B. Cooperation with intergovernmental organizations

29. Following the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) on 29 April 2003, the Centre has been engaged in close coordination and cooperation with OPANAL in developing and undertaking joint activities aimed at strengthening the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

30. Cooperation also continues with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, OPANAL and the Centre, with the aim of encouraging and assisting with the ratification and implementation of agreements related to weapons of mass destruction.

C. Peace education

31. The Centre continued to coordinate with the Peruvian NGO, Educa, in the implementation of a Department for Disarmament Affairs project on developing peace and disarmament education initiatives, aimed at preventing a culture of guns among youth. The Centre also began work on an animated film series entitled "The Peacemaker", aimed at stimulating a culture of peace by raising awareness of non-violence, so as to change the basic attitudes of people with respect to peace, security

and disarmament. Several episodes of "The Peacemaker" will be devoted to presenting the entire scope of activities of the Centre. Discussions are under way with other United Nations agencies for joint ventures in the area of peace education.

D. Public outreach

32. During the reporting period, the Centre continued its public outreach through distribution of its audio-visual materials and organization of courses, seminars and workshops. Several different types of publications describing the activities undertaken by the Centre were produced and distributed, as were numerous audio-visual products, manuals and reference material for training courses and seminars. Information folders and CD-ROMs on various subjects were finalized and distributed, including the Parliamentary Exchange Initiative, law enforcement and training, NGO capacity-building, networking and strengthening NGOs' advocacy capacity, and firearms and ammunition destruction and stockpile management.

IV. Staffing, financing and administration

33. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/60 J, the Centre was established on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions made by Member States and interested organizations for its core and programme functions.

34. During the reporting period, voluntary contributions in the amount of US$ 2,624,489 were received. In addition, a number of Governments and institutions contributed to the work of the Centre by sharing or absorbing the cost of joint events, personnel and/or material resources. The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to the Governments of Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the European Commission, Save The Children Sweden and the Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation for their generous support. The Centre also received US$ 170,500 from the Global and Regional Disarmament Trust Fund during the period under review.

35. The Director of the Centre continued to undertake an intensive fund-raising campaign and, in this connection, the Centre is undertaking a new fund-raising strategy that seeks to secure long-term contribution agreements with donors. This will allow for a more stable financial situation at the Centre and ensure funding, not only for activities but also for some core staff and expenses. It is worth noting that, during the period under review, the Centre received an increased number of proposals for partnerships and common projects from countries and organizations in the region.

36. During the reporting period, the Centre was able to further strengthen its human resource capacity through building into project proposals the staffing requirements for each project. Currently, besides the Director, the staff of the Centre comprises one associate expert from Sweden, one senior project officer, one programme officer, one webmaster, nine programme/project/webmaster assistants, five programme/project coordinators, two computer programmers, two administrative assistants, one project secretary, two General Service staff and one

driver. Provision has also been made to create a post for a programme officer to assist the Director and to serve as his deputy in his absence.

37. Pursuant to the consideration by the General Assembly of the Secretary-General's proposals for strengthening the security and safety of United Nations operations, staff and premises, funds have been allotted from the regular budget to bring the security level of the Centre up to minimum operating security standards.

V. Conclusions and observations

38. **The Centre has continued to act as a facilitator for the implementation of regional initiatives by identifying regional security needs and new areas of cooperation with States and organizations in the region. It has continued to provide more in-depth information on weapons-related matters, weapons destruction and stockpile management, including the initiation of a series of training courses for the law enforcement community, members of parliament, representatives of ministries of foreign affairs and NGOs on such matters. The Centre has developed a public information strategy to promote better dissemination of information on security issues among diplomats, the military, NGOs and civil society. It has also placed more emphasis on the inclusion of gender perspectives in its planned activities and the relationship between disarmament and development.**

39. **The Centre continued to intensify its contribution to the coordination of United Nations efforts towards peace and security in the region and, as a means of avoiding duplication of efforts, has enhanced the utilization of existing memorandums of understanding with subregional, regional and global organizations, as well as NGOs in undertaking joint activities. The vast regional cooperation undertaken by the Centre during the reporting period was evidence of the important role of the Organization as a viable regional actor in assisting countries in the region to advance the cause of peace, disarmament and development in Latin America and the Caribbean.**

40. **The strong financial support received by the Centre during the reporting period has enabled it not only to maintain, but also to expand its scope of activities, especially in the field of small arms and light weapons. The Centre was also able to strengthen its human resources, thus enhancing its operational capacity to assist Member States in the region.**

41. **The Secretary-General counts on the continued and increasing support and cooperation of Member States and organizations to ensure the effective functioning of the Centre.**

Annex I

List of selected activities organized by the Centre in 2003-2004

Confidence-building and Security-building Measures Programme

- Meeting on strengthening democratic values, practices and human security: Defence White Book (13 and 14 November 2003, in Lima)
- Meeting on Chile-Peru standardized military procurement (15 March 2004, in Lima)

Disarmament and Development Programme

- Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration: regional inter-agency meetings (1 and 2 September 2003, in Lima)
- Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration: inter-agency meeting (30 April 2004, in Lima)

Regional Clearing-house Programme on Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives

- Seminar on Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects: Latin America and Caribbean actions (1 July 2003, in New York, United States of America)
- Presentation of the Centre's Regional Clearing-house Programme on Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives (7 July 2003, in New York, United States)
- 2006 Lima Challenge: weapons and ammunition destruction events (24 August to 6 October 2003, in Piribebuy and Filadelfia, Paraguay)
- National Seminar on New Challenges for the Republic of Paraguay in the Fight to Control, Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives (30 September to 1 October 2003, in Asuncion)
- Seminar on Firearms in Latin America and the Caribbean: Between Research and Advocacy in Lima (6 to 12 October, in Lima)
- NGO capacity-building: instructors training course (7 to 11 October 2003, in Lima)
- Second round of meetings on Understanding Illicit Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives in Colombia (7 November 2003, in Bogotá)
- NGO capacity-building: first training course (24 to 29 November 2003, in San José)
- NGO capacity-building: second training course (1 to 5 December 2003, in San Salvador)

- Training the trainers firearms investigative techniques course: Central American Integration System States (22 to 26 March 2004, in San José)
- Seminar on new strategies to strengthen firearms control and to curb their illicit trafficking in Brazil's south-eastern region (28 to 30 April 2004, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
- Training the trainers firearms investigative techniques course: MERCOSUR and Associated States (3 to 21 May 2004, in Brasilia)

Annex II

Status of the Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean for the biennium 2002-2003

	United States dollars
Fund balance, 31 December 2001	137 307
Income, 1 January 2002-31 December 2003	
Voluntary contributions[a]	2 632 685
Interest income	43 530
Other/miscellaneous income	592
Subtotal	**2 814 114**
Expenditures, 1 January 2002-31 December 2003	1 768 170
Fund balance, 31 December 2003	**1 045 944**

Note: Information is based on the financial statement for the period from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2003. During the period from 1 January to 30 June 2004, additional contributions totalling $1,333,808 were received from Guyana ($997), Sweden/Sida ($536,523), the United Kingdom ($643,500), the European Commission ($19,662), Save the Children Sweden ($11,634) and the Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation ($121,492).

[a] 2002: Belgium ($10,667), Mexico ($5,000), Netherlands ($146,317), Norway ($14,975), Panama ($2,000), Peru ($30,000), Sweden ($21,000), Switzerland ($49,950), the United Kingdom ($105,753), the European Commission ($276,748) and the Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation ($136,985).
2003: Mexico ($4,681), Norway ($50), Panama ($1,000), Sweden/Sida ($482,770), Switzerland ($50), the United Kingdom ($414,390), the European Commission ($802,157) and the Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation ($128,192).

Annex III

Planned activities of the Centre for which funding is sought

Project I

Title of project

Regional Workshop to Follow up on the Implementation of and Prepare Reports on the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

Purpose

To facilitate States of the Latin America and Caribbean region to jointly assess the status of implementation of and discuss methodologies for reporting on the 2001 Programme of Action in the region; to identify new coordination and cooperation opportunities, as well as to assess means and procedures to explore the Centre's Small Arms and Light Weapons Administration System in reporting activities related to the 2001 Programme of Action in the region.

Location

Montevideo

Duration

3 days

Number of participants

33 countries of the region: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Cost estimates	*United States dollars*
Travel of participants (33)	109 500
Travel of experts (12)	34 400
Travel of staff (3)	7 000
Interpretation (English, French and Spanish)	6 900
Workshop documentation	2 600
Total	**160 400**

Project II

Title of project

Latin America and Caribbean Workshop to Promote Participation in Conventional Arms Register Instruments

Purpose

To provide subregional forums for promoting, at the regional level, the participation of Latin American and Caribbean countries in conventional arms register instruments, such as the United Nations 1978 Conventional Arms Register, the United Nations Military Budget Instrument and the OAS 1997 Transparency Convention; to discuss the similarities and differences of the various reporting instruments; to assess the different efforts employed by countries to regroup reporting information; and to assess new approaches to support a common and systematic reporting system, including training and other capacity-building opportunities.

Location

Nassau: CARICOM States

Buenos Aires: MERCOSUR and Associated States

Tegucigalpa: SICA States

Quito: Andean Community States

Duration

2 days each workshop

Number of participants

33 countries of the region:

Nassau: CARICOM States (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago);

Buenos Aires: MERCOSUR (Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay) and Chile;

Tegucigalpa: SICA States (Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama), Cuba, Dominican Republic and Mexico;

Quito: Andean Community States (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela).

Cost estimates	*United States dollars*
Travel of participants to 4 workshops (33 in total)	45 900
Travel of 3 experts to 4 workshops (12 in total)	19 000
Travel of 3 staff members to 4 workshops (12 in total)	7 000
Interpretation (English, French and Spanish)	6 900
Workshop documentation (4 workshops)	8 000
Total	**86 800**

Project III

Title of project

The Latin America and Caribbean and Europe Relationship: from Cooperation to Partnership Workshop

Purpose

To assist Latin America and Caribbean and European Union States to assess their implementation of the recommendations made at the summits between the Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union, which are held each two years. The Workshop will focus on the Rio de Janeiro Plan of Action, the Madrid and Guadalajara recommendations to foster discussion on cooperation and coordination opportunities, as well as to provide a platform to identify practical cross-regional means of implementation and cooperation.

Location

Lima

Duration

3 days

Number of participants

33 countries of the region: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Cost estimates	*United States dollars*
Travel of participants (33)	100 900
Travel of experts (12)	37 800
Travel of staff (3)	7 000
Interpretation (English, French and Spanish)	6 900
Workshop documentation	2 600
Total	**155 200**

Project IV

Title of project

Regional Workshop on Weapons of Mass Destruction and Their Delivery Vehicles Legislation

Purpose

To facilitate States of Latin America and the Caribbean to jointly assess the status of national legislation on weapons of mass destruction and their delivery vehicles in the region; to identify new coordination and cooperation opportunities; and to propose solutions to any problems that might hamper the work undertaken either individually or jointly. The Centre will prepare a draft publication on national legislation to assist countries in their discussions.

Location

Brasilia

Duration

3 days

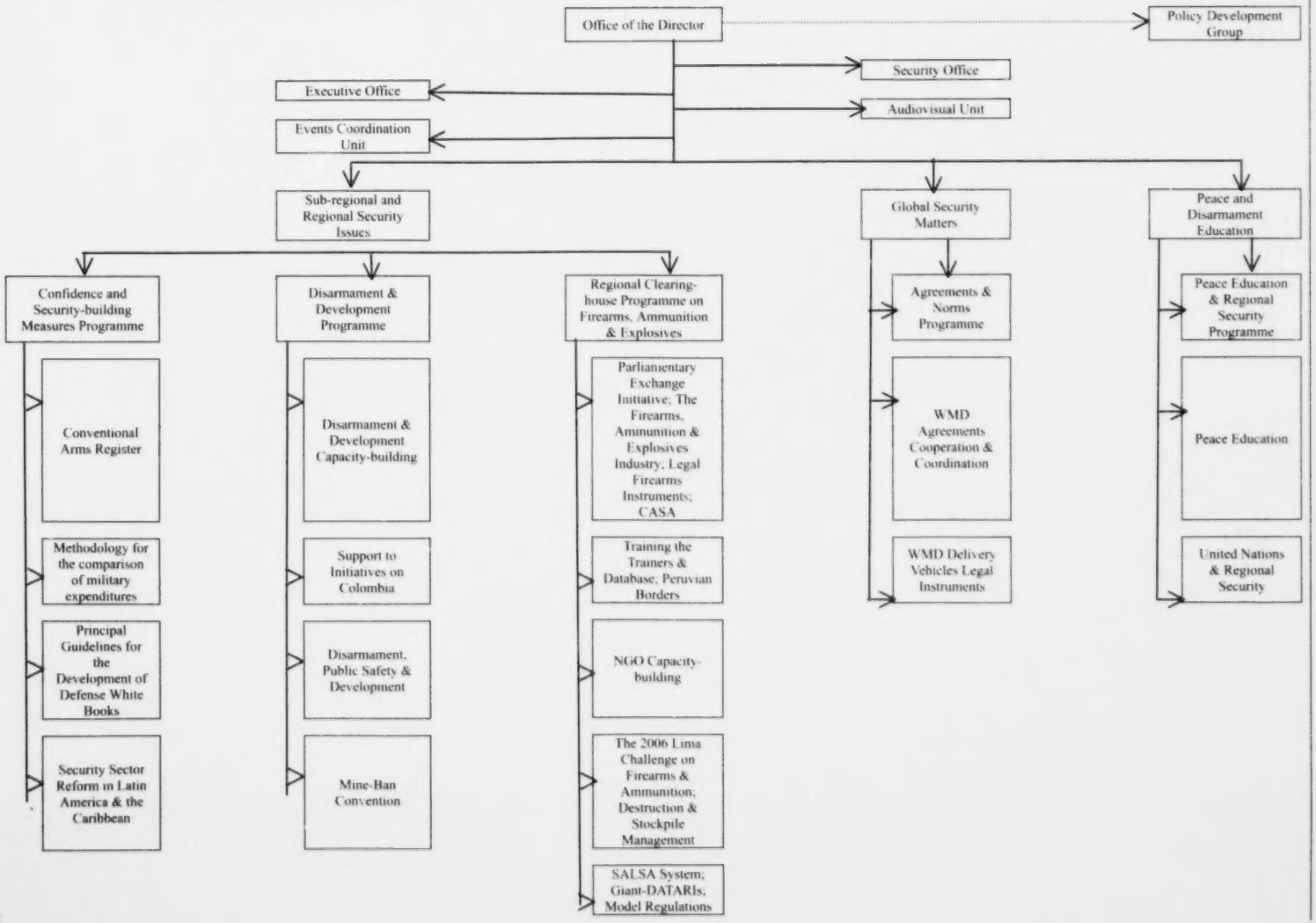
Number of participants

33 countries of the region: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Cost estimates	*United States dollars*
Travel of participants (33)	94 900
Travel of experts (8)	23 700
Travel of staff (3)	8 000
Interpretation (English, French and Spanish)	6 900
Assessment of National Legislation for 33 countries	10 000
Assessment of National Legislation printing	7 000
Workshop documentation	2 600
Total	**153 100**

Annex IV

Organization chart of the Centre


Office of the Director
Policy Development Group
Security Office
Audiovisual Unit
Executive Office
Events Coordination Unit
Sub-regional and Regional Security Issues
Global Security Matters
Peace and Disarmament Education
Confidence and Security-building Measures Programme
Disarmament & Development Programme
Regional Clearing-house Programme on Firearms, Ammunition & Explosives
Agreements & Norms Programme
Peace Education & Regional Security Programme
Conventional Arms Register
Methodology for the comparison of military expenditures
Principal Guidelines for the Development of Defense White Books
Security Sector Reform in Latin America & the Caribbean
Disarmament & Development Capacity-building
Support to Initiatives on Colombia
Disarmament, Public Safety & Development
Mine-Ban Convention
Parliamentary Exchange Initiative; The Firearms, Ammunition & Explosives Industry; Legal Firearms Instruments; CASA
Training the Trainers & Database; Peruvian Borders
NGO Capacity-building
The 2006 Lima Challenge on Firearms & Ammunition; Destruction & Stockpile Management
SALSA System; Giant-DATARIs; Model Regulations
WMD Agreements Cooperation & Coordination
WMD Delivery Vehicles Legal Instruments
Peace Education
United Nations & Regional Security